

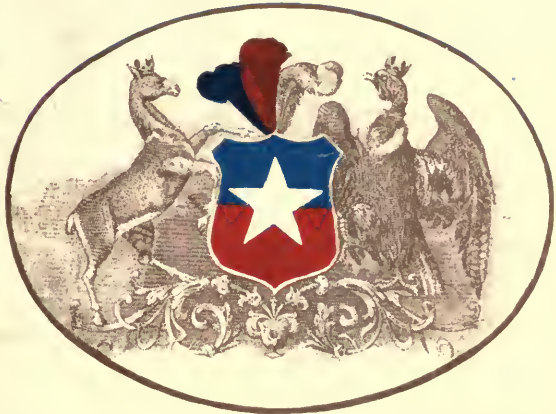
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April

1914

CHILE



COMMERCIAL SECTION

Foreign Office

English edition

NOTE

At exchange of 10d. per peso, the American dollar is worth five Chilean pesos, and one Pound Sterling is the equivalent of 24 Chilean pesos.

At exchange of 18d., the American dollar is worth \$ 2.77 Chilean pesos, and one Pound Sterling is equal to \$ 13.13 (\$ = Chilean peso).

1 Kilometre	=	0.621 of a mile
1 Metric Ton	=	2204.6 lbs.
1 Hectare	=	2.471 acres
1 Hectolitre	=	2.838 bushels
1 Spanish Quintal	=	46 Kilos = 101.41 lbs.
1 Metric Quintal	=	100 kilos = 220.46 lbs.

For any data or information please address the *Sección Comercial, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.*

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CHILE

ITS POSITION

RESOURCES

AND CLIMATE

MINING

FRUIT GROWING

FARMING

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CHILE

"But of all the parts of South America that we visited, southern Chile stands out to me as the land where one would choose to make a home." South America, Observations and Impressions by Mr. James Brice" Former British Ambassador to United States and former Secretary of State.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The Republic of Chile, with a population of 4,000,000 inhabitants, is situated on the western side of South America between the Pacific Ocean and the Andean Mountain Range. Its territory forms a long and narrow strip of land extending from 17° and 57 Southern lat. to Cape Horn, 56° lat. The length of its territory is 38° or 4,230 kilometres, the width varying from 10 to 400 kilometres; its area is 757,366 square kilometres, equal to the combined areas of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. As regards its physical aspect, Chile can be divided into four perfectly outlined zones, viz.:

First Zone, Desert. This zone extends from 18° to 27° Southern lat., which comprises the Atacama Desert, and in this region are to be found the inexhaustible nitrate deposits. There is scarcely any rainfall, and but few streams, consequently little or no vegetation is to be seen and what little there is is limited to certain small valleys where such fruit trees are found as the palto (alligator pear-tree), fig-trees and the pomegranate-tree, while just sufficient hay is produced to meet local needs.

Second Zone, Mineral. This zone extends from 27° to 33° Southern lat. The most abundant minerals of this region are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, nickel, lead, iron and magnesium. In this region the Andes reach their highest point. Some vegetation is encountered, and vineyards are cultivated which yield an excellent quality of wine, and raisins of exquisite flavour are also produced.

Third Zone, Agricultural. This zone, also known as the Central Zone, lies between 33° and 42° Southern lat. The Andean range gradually diminishes in height until it reaches one-third of the altitude found in the second zone. There is a considerable number of volcanoes in this region, the majority of which are ex-

tinet. This zone lies between the Andes and the Coast Mountain Range, and forms an exceedingly fertile valley which is traversed and watered by numerous rivers flowing from east to west, many of them navigable, and others, owing to their rapid course, highly valuable for creating hydraulic power. The climate of this region is more temperate, and rainfalls and the exuberant vegetation increase in tensity as further advance to the south is made. This beautiful and productive valley is truly the garden of Chile and the origin of the largest and most solid fortunes amassed in the farming industry. This zone embraces, furthermore, extensive forests which yield excellent timber for building, for fuel, and for the manufacture of paper. The best quality of Bordeaux and Borgoyne wines is also produced in this region. Practically every fruit-tree known in Europe is to be found, besides fruit-trees natural to the country. Large and valuable coal mines are met with, and in the Province of Santiago as well as further to the south, mines of gold, silver, copper, nickel, cobalt, lead and oil are to be found, all of considerable importance.

Fourth, Zone, Insular, or Island. Situated between 42° and 46° lat. Here the Central Valley falls away, and the Coast Range is transformed into a vast archipelago, while gulfs, fjords, and canals afford a magnificent array of panoramas. This immense archipelago extends all along the coast until it reaches Cape Horn. This zone embraces the province of Chiloé and the mainland comprising Chilian Patagonia and the Tierra del Fuego; exhuberant vegetation predominates, and torrential rainfalls occur all the year round. Virgin forests abound, while splendid pasture land for the raising of cattle is to be had, this branch of industry having prospered to such an extent that it is now in a flourishing condition. A great abundance of fish and shell-fish is also one of the attractions offered in this district. Chile further possesses some distance from the mainland several islands in the Pacific Ocean, amongst which the Islands of Pascua and Juan Fernández (better known as "Robinson Crusoe's Island"), stand out owing to their fauna, fish and flora.

CLIMATE.

Owing to the many latitudes that the territory of Chile comprises and the numerous altitudes attained, its climate is varied and unique but of invariable mildness. The incomparable climate and natural beauty of the land makes Chile the most attractive country in Latin America to the tourist. In the inter-tropical zone of the north, the climate is hot and dry; towards the central zone it becomes temperate and is somewhat rainy in winter, and in the southern and insular zone it is cold, with abundant rainfalls, and at times tempestuous weather is experienced. It may be said that the temperature generally speaking is four or five degrees lower than that felt on the east coast of South America in the same latitude. The average temperature in Santiago is 56° Fah., the highest temperature in the north is 91° Fah., and the lowest in the south 17° Fah. Studying the climate from the coast up to the mountains, it can be divided into three zones. All along the coast a uniform mild, healthy climate is enjoyed, sudden transitions from heat to cold being of rare occurrence. The climate in the central part is somewhat dry, and subject to considerable variation between night and day. The climate encountered in the mountain region is dry and varies in accordance

with the height, the transitions from heat to cold between day and night being very considerable; snow-storms are frequent and heavy, especially in winter when they at times reach the central valley.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

The revolutionary movement for independence which swept the American Continent at the beginning of the 18th century found an echo in Chile in the year 1810. On the 18th of Sept. of that year, Chile proclaimed her independence, but it was only after a struggle of eight years with Spain that Chile attained her cherished desire. An independent government was formed in that year, but it was not until 1833 that the Constitution was established, which, with but slight changes, has remained unaltered up to the present time. The principal characteristics of this Constitution are as follows:

1. The Government of Chile is a popular and representative body.

2. The Republic of Chile is indivisible, i. e.: not a federation.

3. The governing power resides in the people who confide this power to the authorities established by the present Constitution.

4. Equality before the law (in Chile there are no privileged classes).

5. Personal liberty and inviolability of property.

6. Liberty to reside in any part of the country provided the police regulations are respected. No one may be arrested without a warrant, or imprisoned or deported without judicial proceedings.

7. The right to hold meetings without prior permission.

8. The right to publish any opinion through the medium of the press, and absolute liberty of the press.

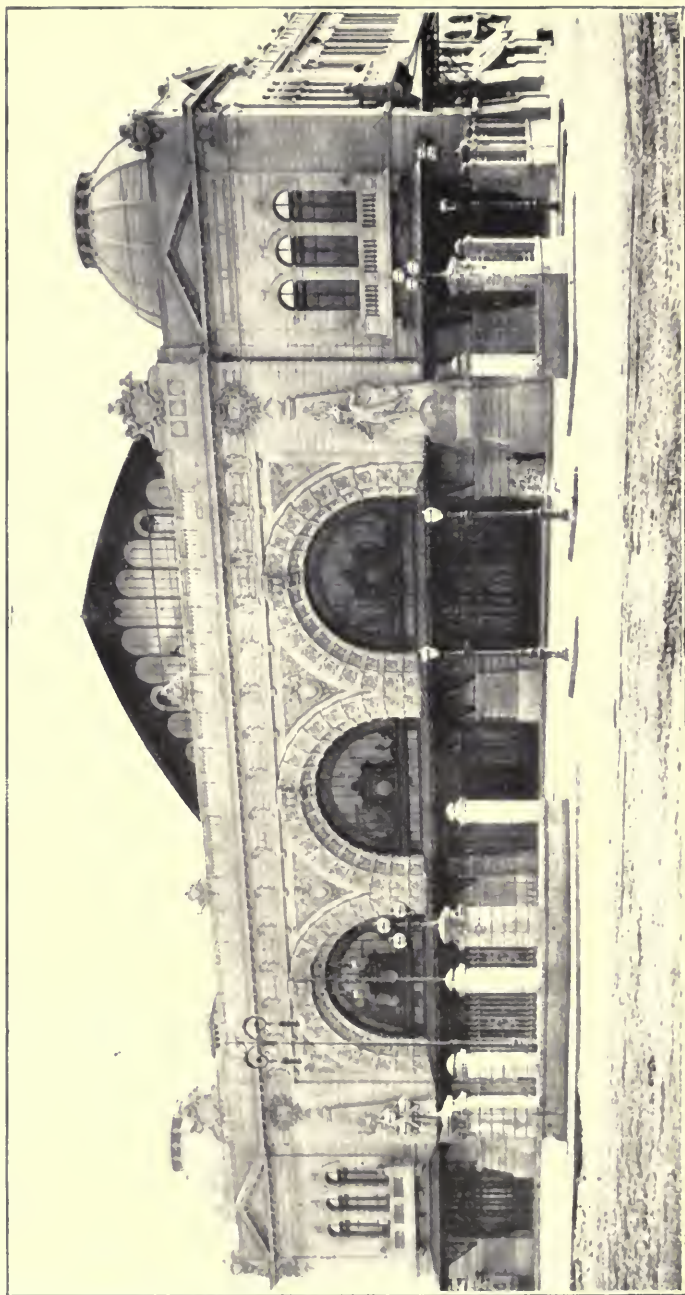
9. Slavery in any form whatsoever is strictly prohibited under the Constitution.

10. The inviolability of the home is guaranteed by the Constitution to all residents in Chile, as also the inviolability of letters and documents.

In Chile both foreigners and Chilians enjoy the same civil rights.

Chile has always had a stable government, and that its administration has been unswervingly honest may be seen by the following: 1. Since 1830 up to the present day Chile has undergone only two revolutions, one in 1851 and the other in 1890. Nearly every nation in the world has surpassed Chile in the number of its revolutionary movements.

2. A President of the Republic or Secretary of State has never been accused of fraudulent use of the public funds. During the civil war of 1890 the Government gave special importance to and displayed much enthusiasm in the work of military mobilization; the party which sided with President Balmaceda was defeated, and when the victorious army took possession of the capital and the reins of government, an examination of the official documents and books proved that there was not a single account



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Mapocho Railway Station

or bill which had not been duly met by the fallen administration.

3. The interest on loans and State Bonds has unfailingly received punctual attention.

EDUCATION.

Education in Chile is entirely free. Everyone who so desires may teach or receive instruction. But in order to secure professional titles or degrees to be admitted to a University Course, the State reserves to itself the right to enforce such applicants to pass certain examinations rendered before official committees appointed by the Board of Public Education. Education given by the State in all schools and universities is free. The state furnishes higher education in the University of Chile in Santiago under the supervision of the Board of Public Education. The University has courses of jurisprudence, mathematics, natural sciences, medicine and fine arts. In addition, the Government maintains numerous establishments for the teaching of agriculture, commerce and industries. In short, in Chile the poorest boy may become a physician, lawyer, engineer, farmer, miner, merchant or mechanic, without any personal expense.

In addition to the University of Chile there is also the Catholic University where courses of jurisprudence, engineering, architecture and farming are given.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1912.

Higher Education.—The University of Chile has 2,363 pupils, and gives courses in Engineering, Law, Architecture, Nitrate Instruction, Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Fine Arts, Music and Elocution, Teaching and Nursing. The Catholic University (private establishment) has an attendance of 854 pupils, the following courses being given: Law, Civil Engineering, Architecture and Agriculture.

Secondary Education.—248 establishments with 30,620 pupils.

Primary Education.—3,427 establishments with 350,470 pupils.

Commercial Education.—22 establishments with 5,033 pupils.

Professional, Technical and Manual Instruction.—1 Agricultural Institute, 5 Practical Agricultural Schools, 2 Practical Mining Schools, 1 Art School, 1 Industrial School, 71 Professional Schools, 1 Institute of Physical Education and Manual Instruction, 388 workshops attached to State primary schools, 4 Manual Centres, 1 Decorative Art School, 1 Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, 1 Reformatory School and 1 School of Telegraphy.

Military Instruction. 1 Military Cadet School numbering 400 pupils. 1 Non-commissioned officers school, with 419 pupils. 1 Cavalry School, 1 Military Veterinaries School, 1 Military School of Music, 1 School for Aeronauts.

Naval Instruction. 1 Naval Cadet School numbering 181 pupils. 1 Engineering School with 165 pupils. 1 School for pilots. 1 Radiotelegraphy School, 1 School for "Grumetes" (boys destined for the Navy), and other special courses.

JOURNALISM.

In Chile there are over 400 different publications, comprising newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc. The most important are: "El Mercurio", "La Union", "El Diario Ilustrado" and "La Mañana"; all these newspapers are published in Santiago. Among the magazines we may mention: "Pacífico Magazine", "Zig-Zag", "Selecta", "Sucesos" and the "Auto & Aero Review". These can well hold their own against the best of their kind published in either Europe or America. Regarding scientific publications, that issued by the Society for the Development of National Industries is worthy of note, and has had an uninterrupted publication of over 30 years.

ARMY.

From a military point of view, Chile is divided into four divisions, each having its Commanding Staff in the respective capitals of the provinces of Tacna, Santiago, Concepcion and Valdivia. Each division comprises 2 Infantry Brigades, 1 Cavalry Brigade, 1 Artillery Brigade, 1 Railway Battalion, 1 Battalion of Sappers, 1 Battery of Mountain Artillery, and 1 Company of Military Aeronauts. The Infantry Brigades comprise 2 regiments of six companies each, the Artillery Brigade of 2 regiments of 4 batteries each, and the Cavalry Brigade of 2 regiments of 4 squadrons each.

The material of the Field Artillery is of the Krupp m-911 type, while the same type m-913 is used by the Mountain Artillery.

The infantry, cavalry and the technical corps use the "Mauser" rifle m-95.

Universal military service was established in Chile in 1900. The period of service lasts one year, but within a short time this will be increased to 17 months. A yearly call to service is made of all males of 20 years of age.

The Army List is divided into field officers and civil officers, the latter comprising such civil employees as paymasters, surgeons and veterinary surgeons.

The educational and training institutions of the Army are:

1. Military School, where 400 cadets are trained who can graduate as sub-lieutenants after a course of study from 3 to 5 years. Bachelors of Arts and such as have undergone their military service need only one year's course at the Military School.

2. Cavalry School, to perfect Cavalry and Artillery officers in horsemanship. For lieutenants and sub-lieutenants it is obligatory. The course lasts one year. This school is organized after the fashion of the Hanover and Pinerolo Schools. Attached to the school is a school for veterinary surgeons and farriers.

3. An Artillery School, and an infantry target school and gymnasium are being organized, and will probably commence in 1914.

4. The School for non-commissioned officers consists of two companies, one battery and one squadron, the object being to provide the army with the necessary sergeants and corporals after a course of study lasting two years. A study is being made at present how to increase the enrolment.

5. The Staff College is an institution for higher studies for captains under 37 years of age. The pupils receiving highest marks in the examinations are appointed on the General Staff on trial, receiving the grade of staff officer after a period of one year. The course lasts three years, and there is a yearly examination contest for the admission of the 10 pupils required to make up the maximum number of 30 pupils admitted into the school.

From 1911 onwards a compulsory retirement law has been in effect.

NAVY.

The Navy and everything relating to it is under the control of the Navy Dept. Under its control also are the military administration of ports, coast defense, lighthouses and the hydrographical service.

The Chilian Navy consists of 9 battleships, 9 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 5 training ships, 3 transports, 10 revenue cutters; and in course of construction 2 Dreadnoughts each 27,500 tons, 6 destroyers and 2 submarines. The officers of the fleet are: 4 Vice-Admirals, 8 Rear-Admirals, 22 Captains, 5 Commanders, 38 Corvette Captains, 57 First Lieutenants, 40 Sub-Lieutenants, 47 Midshipmen (first-class) and 18 Midshipmen (second-class).

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE.

Few countries can boast of such a variety of agricultural products as can Chile. Cotton is also grown, and the soil and climate lends itself to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa and sugar-cane.

The following table shows the principal articles produced in 1911:

Products	Hectares Cultivated	Metric Quintals Gathered	Yield per Hectare.
Wheat.	406,046	6,159,774	15.17
Barley.	38,000	1,160,000	32.10
Oats.	30,000	450,000	15.00
Rye.	2,000	30,000	15.00
Corn (Maize).	31,000	915,000	29.50
Haricot Beans.	40,500	604,000	14.90
Peas.	15,000	300,000	20.00
Chick Peas.	2,500	25,000	10.00
Lentils.	900	7,200	8.00
Potatoes.	51,000	3,560,000	69.80
Lucern.	45,000	5,000,000	111.10
Clover Seed.	16,000	160,000	10.00
Tobacco.	5,000	75,000	15.00

Note: One Hectare equals 2.471 acres, and one metric quintal is equivalent to 100 kilos.



SEÑOR DON RAMON BARROS LUCO

President of the Republic of Chile

From the foregoing it will be seen that out of an area of twenty eight million hectares suitable for farming, of which more than one million are irrigated, only 700,000 are in actual cultivation, thus proving that the scant production is not due to scarcity of acreage but to the small supply of labour available.

Vineyards and Wines. The vineyards cover an area of about 70,000 hectares. The vintage is estimated as follows:

Red and White Bordeaux.	1,000,000	hectolitres
Chicha (Beverage made from grape juice).	650,000	"
Chacolfes -do-	850,000	"
Brandy.	40,000	"

Note: 10 hectolitres equal 220 imperial gallons.

FRUIT GROWING AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

There are 14,000 hectares planted with fruit-trees of different varieties, the following of which bear mention: peach-trees, apricot-trees, fig-trees, almond-trees, orange-trees, lemon-trees, cherry-trees, plum-trees, quince-trees, apple-trees, pear-trees, medlar-trees, kakis, walnut-trees, chestnut-trees, olive-trees, etc. Amongst the fruit natural to the country mention may be made of the chirimoyer, lucumo, palto (alligator-pear), papayo, strawberries, rasp-berries, coco-palms (*Jubea expectabilis*), etc. There are more than eight million hectares of land in the central zone especially fitted for fruit growing. The quality of Chilean fruit is unquestionably superior to the Californian product, and there is a great future for this industry once the Panama Canal is completed; especially should there be a demand for fresh fruit owing to the fruit seasons falling in different periods in Chile, the United States and Europe.

The average yield per tree in the central zone, and prices in francs, will be seen as follows:

Tree	Amount Yielded	Price	
Peach-tree. . . .	60 kilos	18 francs per	100 kilos
Walnut-tree. . . .	30 "	60 " "	100 "
Plum-tree. . . .	50 "	60 " "	100 "
Cherry-tree. . . .	15 "	100 " "	100 "
Apple-tree. . . .	130 "	40 " "	100 "
Pear-tree. . . .	150 "	20 " "	100 "
Orange-tree. . . .			
Pomelo-tree. . . .	1,000 Pomelos	25 " "	1,000 poms.
Lemon-tree. . . .	800 Lemons	100 " "	1,000 lemons
Olive-tree. . . .	30 Kilos	100 " "	100 kilos
Almond-tree. . . .	25 "	100 " "	100 "

FOREST PRODUCTIONS.

The forest land in Chile is estimated to cover an area of 200,000 sq. kilometres, equal to 75,000 sq. miles, or nearly 26% of the total area of the country. There is an abundance of wood suitable for building purposes and the making of furniture, as also species adaptable for medicinal purposes. Mention may be made of Quillay (*Quillaja saponaria*), the bark of which under

the name of "Panama Wood" replaces soap in the washing of silk, fine linen, etc. Lingue (Persa lingue) and the Elm furnish a bark rich in tannin, and which is in much demand in the tanneries. The Chilian Palm (*Jubea expectabilis*) supplies a delicious syrup.

According to authorities on Chilian timber, there are over 100 different species in Chile, the principal of them being:

Araucaria, acacia, poplar, cypress, alerce, laurel, coigue, oak, chestnut, cedar, silver-tree, and eucalyptus. The Chilean laurel, examined in Norway, was found to yield a higher quality of cellulose or woody fibre than what is obtained in that country.

Latin names of the trees mentioned above:

Araucaria Imbricata - Piñon
Notafagus dombegui - Coigue
Fitzroya patagónica - Alerce
Librocedro tetragona - Cypress
Laurelia aromática - Laurel
Euciphia cordifolia - Elm.

CATTLE RAISING.

The country is very suitable for cattle raising, but the richness of the soil added to the probability that irrigation works will shortly be undertaken, which will considerably increase the extent of arable land, has prevented cattle rearing receiving the importance that is its due, and it is preferred to import cattle from the Argentine to fatten them for the market.

As per latest statistics the stock of animals in Chile is distributed as follows:

Horses, donkeys and mules.	746,150
Cattle.	2,674,666
Sheep.	4,528,109
Goats.	476,739
Pigs.	338,993

APICULTURE.

There are 150,000 bee-hives in Chile of the Italian type which is perfectly adaptable to the requirements of the country. Although Chile offers excellent conditions under which to work this branch of industry, but few persons as yet devote themselves to it. As there is a widespread demand for honey and wax abroad, all the production finds an easy outlet.

CHAPTER IV

Mining.

The Nitrate Industry

Chile is the only country that produces nitrate in a natural state, and this therefore constitutes enormous wealth for the country, which, however, does not benefit the private wealth



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The Arsenal.

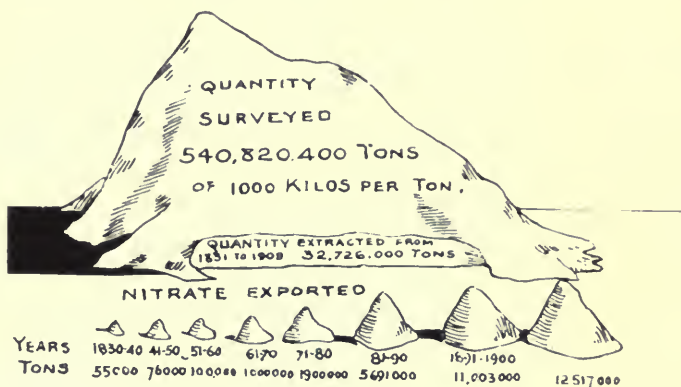
of the Chileans to any great extent owing to the greater part of the money invested in the industry belonging to other nationalities. As the Chilean Government taxes all the nitrate exported with an export duty of \$ 3.38 gold dollars of 18d. per metrical quintal of 100 kilos each, it receives from this source an enormous income which tends to increase year by year. The nitrate exported in 1912 amounted to 24,930,821 metrical quintals of 100 kilos each, which yielded in export duty the sum of \$ 84,266,178 gold dollars of 18d. The nitrate produced in 1912 reached a total of 25,858,504 metrical quintals of 100 kilos each, representing a value of \$ 297,372,750 gold dollars of 18d., or 80% of the sum value of the mining production of the country. The world's consumption of nitrate in 1912 was 2,529,545 tons, a half-yearly increase in consumption of 100,000 tons being possible to estimate owing to the increasingly efficient nitrate propaganda effected abroad.

There are at present about 170 Oficinas in the Pampa or nitrate fields which give work to more than 45,000 men, but there is a scarcity of labour in the Pampa, and this number is insufficient to keep the Oficinas going at full working strength, it being estimated that another 9,000 men could find immediate employment. This is a problem which is receiving preferential attention on the part of the nitrate producers, and several schemes are mooted to remedy the situation. The wages paid to those who work per day fluctuate round about \$ 8.00 paper, while up to \$ 12.00 paper dollars are earned by such as work per piece.

Rumours have at times been heard in Europe that the nitrate deposits will soon be exhausted, which assertion is absolutely without the slightest foundation, as in the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th July, 1913, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Special Committee encharged with the work of drawing up a statement showing the amount of nitrate existing had reported that up to the present the deposits covered by them amounted to 5,408,204,000 metrical quintals of 100 kilos each, or a sufficient quantity of exploitable nitrate to last for a period of 200 years at the least. After making thorough investigations and explorations, it has been mathematically calculated that

there is still an extension of nitrate deposits to be examined which is 34 times larger than the area already examined. The future of Chilian nitrate is assured in spite of the competition from the artificial product, because the present method of manufacture being very primitive, it is susceptible to great improvement, with a consequent benefit to the Chilian product.

SKETCH SHOWING THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CHILIAN NITRATE.



The Mining Industry in Chile.

Mining is beyond a doubt the most important branch of the industrial activities of the country. This is only to be supposed if it is taken into consideration that the Chilian sub-soil contains every kind of metal known up to the present day. These rich deposits have scarcely been scratched, and are an inexhaustible source of future wealth for the nation. In 1912 the mineral and metallurgical production of the Republic represented a value of \$ 372,662,774 gold dollars of 18d., which is vastly superior to the amount derived from the agricultural and manufacturing industries. It will be easily understood, therefore, that the private and national wealth of the country is based on the mining production. Nitrate stands out among the mining products as being the source from which the greatest income is derived, and holds great sway in the economical life of the nation. Chilian Nitrate is also the only fountain of supply to meet the world's demand for this article.

The future of the copper industry is also of great importance to the country, and this industry presents to-day most alluring prospects. Last year the net production of this metal was 41,647 tons representing a value of \$ 34,258,614 gold dollars of 18d. In mines and foundries work was afforded to 23,117 men. The increasing output of the Braden Copper Co., the greater development of the Naltagua and Catemu enterprises, and the commencing of works on a large scale at Chuquicamata, Potrerillos, El Salado, Las Condes, etc., are factors which give well-grounded hopes to the expectancy that Chile will in a few more years regain her high rank among the nations of the world as a great copper producer.

With regard to gold and silver mining, these industries cannot now be said to be in a flourishing condition. This is due not to any scarcity of ore (there are extensive deposits) but to the fact that the huge extensions which at one time made the business a very lucrative one have yielded up all the ore contained in the richest layers, and more capital is needed to work the mines at greater depth. Further capital and modern machinery would make the working of the mines very remunerative.

The iron industry is yet in its infancy and will secure a prominent place in the world's production as the enormous deposits which up to now have been kept practically intact will give field to exploitation on a huge scale. Just at present the only important mining establishment is "El Tofo" in Coquimbo, which belongs to the "Altos Hornos de Corral" (Smelting Works) a French concern, and the production of its mines goes to supply the smelters that the Company has in Corral. This is an enormous mineral deposit producing 68% iron ore. The owners have signed a contract with an American concern which has undertaken to work the mines and to supply the smelting works with the quantity of ore required, the rest of the ore being exported. There are numerous similar deposits in the north of Chile, the most important being: Juan Soldado, Romeral, Cifunchos, Cachina, Potrero, Infernillos, Dorado, Tunillas, Cristales, Algarrobo, Bodegas, Chamonate, Varilla, etc., etc.

Coal is another mineral product with a brilliant future. The quantity mined last year amounted to 1,334,407 tons, representing a value of \$ 25,353,733 gold dollars of 18d. Comparing this amount with the production of 10 years ago, that is with the quantity extracted in 1903, which amounted to 827,112 tons, it will be seen that in 10 years an increase has taken place of 161.33% or 16% per year.

As the demand for coal is very great this increase is insignificant, especially so if we consider that the production of the country is insufficient to meet the country's demands, and foreign coal has to be imported to make up the deficiency. We must remember, however, that the pits at present being worked bear very small relation to the extent and importance of the coalfields, there being large deposits awaiting development and much ground to be explored.

The carboniferous region is found within the borders of the Concepcion and Arauco provinces. Last year 18 pits were in operation, employing 8,705 workmen.

The borax industry in Chile is also of great importance, and Chile supplies 50% of the world's consumption, and this in spite of the fact that only the deposits at Ascatán are being worked, the Chilcaya deposits being kept in reserve.

Common salt is yet another of the abundant products of Chile. At present the production is limited to supplying the demands of the local market, which in 1913 only amounted to 17,045 tons. Yet the Salar Grande de Huanillos or Punta de Lobos salt deposit alone would be quite sufficient to supply the world's demand for many years to come. Its surface is 32,000 hectares with a sounded depth of 20 metres of 99% pure salt. On the basis of an annual consumption of 25,000 tons, this bed itself would be ample to suffice the needs of the country indefinitely.

There are also sulphur deposits sufficient to meet the world's



Santa Lucia Hill.

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demands, but owing to transportation difficulties, very small interest is shown in them.

Summary of last year's mineral production:

Product	Quantity		Value in pesos of 18d.
Gold.	1,100,594	Grammes	\$ 682,471
Silver.	39,467,693	"	1,455,195
Copper.	41,647,148	Kilos	34,258,614
Iron.	6,451	Tons	129,020
Lead.	4,676	Kilos	405
Coal.	1,334,407	Tons	25,353,733
Nitrate.	2,585,850	"	297,372,750
Iodine.	458,342	Kilos	5,385,518
Perchlorate.	87,000	"	34,800
Borax.	43,356	Tons	6,069,861
Common Salt.	17,045	"	596,586
Sulphur.	4,431	"	531,720
Guano.	18,266	"	730,638
Clay.	8,644	"	60,508
Aluminium.	1,048	Kilos	80
Brilliantine.	10,000	"	800
Potassic Salts.	1,000	"	75
			\$ 372,662,774

The foregoing is a brief resúmen of the mining industry in Chile. Something has been achieved up to the present but there remains a vast field for greater activity.

MINING LAWS.

The following regulations taken from the Chilean Mining Code call for attention:

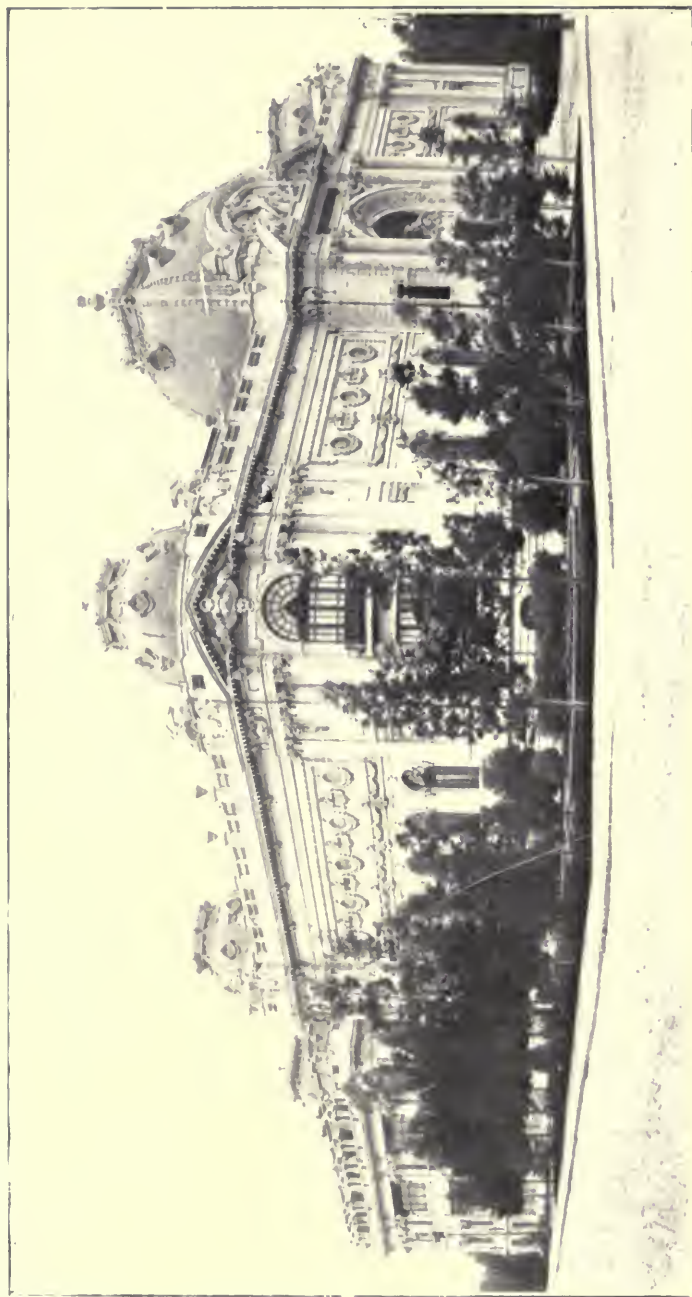
For the purposes of the law, the mineral substances of Chile are divided into six classes, as follows:

(1). Substances that may be freely acquired, and which conforming to certain restrictions belong to such person or persons first discovering them. These substances comprise: gold, silver, copper, platinum, quicksilver, lead, zinc, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, arsenic, iron, chromium, manganese, molybdena, vanadium, rhodium, tungsten and precious stones. The discoverer has the right to a certain proportion of the yield of such mines even although they may be found in privately owned ground. The finder has at the same time the right to work these same substances and other fossil substances that he may find in State or Municipal owned lands, but due advice of such find must be given to the Government, and payment made of the tribute corresponding thereto.

(2). Substances which belong to the owner of the ground. These comprise coal and other fossil substances not included in the preceding classification.

(3). Substances which are exclusively worked by the State. These comprise the guano deposits, as also nitrate and other deposits of ammoniacal salts which may be found in State or Municipal owned lands.

(4). Auriferous sands, sands containing tin ore, and any mineral product found in rivers and sandbanks may be taken



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National Art Gallery.

possession of and exploited by anyone irrespective of who the owner of the soil may be. Authority, however, must first be secured from the Government in accordance with the regulations that govern such permission.

Dross dumping places, grubbings and washings or sweepings of abandoned mines may be exploited by any person provided such places are not within enclosed or walled-in grounds.

(5). The right to work salt-mines on the sea-coast and in lakes appertains to the owner of the land adjacent to such mines within the lines of demarcation extended into the sea and lakes.

(6). Precious stones and metals found on the surface of the ground belong to the finder.

The mining laws prescribe, furthermore, that a certain extension of ground, decided upon by the Government, can be granted to the miner, which is called a "pertenencia" or tenure. These tenures comprise a maximum extension of 5 superficial hectares and a minimum of one superficial hectare, in accordance with the desire of the interested party. These concessions are subjected to a contribution determined by the Government in proportion to the extent of ground granted and the value of the metal discovered.

The owner or discoverer of a mine has a right also to such products of the soil as are necessary for the normal working of the mine, and the proprietor of such ground is bound to accept the prices determined upon by the Government appraisers.

Mines may be acquired both by Chileans and other nationalities, not the slightest preference being shewn to the former.

Prospecting. The right to prospect and make soundings on any land is permitted by law, provided, however, that such property is not enclosed or used for cultivation. In the case of cultivated lands, permission must first be solicited from the proprietor or administrator thereof, and should this permission be refused, application must then be made to the district magistrate who will decide whether or not the necessary permit should be granted.

CHAPTER V

MANUFACTURES.

That Chile is destined to be a manufacturing country may be adduced from the following reasons:

A. The nature of its territory, which permits of easy access to the sea from any of its centres, and the linking up of the latter by the Longitudinal Railway which will shortly be completed, and which will unite the extreme north with the part farthest south of its territory, excluding the insular region.

B. Its immense deposits of coal, copper, iron, sulphur and nitrate.

C. The great abundance of hydraulic power furnished by numerous rivers having their source in the Andes.

Furthermore, efficient protection is afforded by the State to newly established industries, and the State also especially protects undertakings introducing foreign capital into the country.

According to the *Anuario Estadístico* (Statistical Year Book)

of 1911, figures corresponding to the officially classified industries are given as follows:

	\$ 1 = 100.	
A) Factories and Workshops. . .	\$	5,722
B) Capital.		471,287,333
C) Raw Material consumed:		
a) National.	\$	194,966,052
b) Foreign.		105,761,046
D) Production.		300,727,098
E) Created Wealth (production minus raw materials). . . .		535,037,093
F) Workmen.		234,309,995
(a) Men.		51,524
(b) Women.		17,937
(c) Children.		6,057
G) Wages (approximately \$ 1,000 a year per workman). . . .		74,618,000
H) Interest on Capital and profits made by various undertakings.		159,691,995
I) Motive Power:		
(a) Motor Engines. . . .		2,945
(b) H. P. of Motor Engines.		61,046
c) Workshops without Motor Engines (approximate.		2,777

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

The immigration service of Chile is managed by the General Inspection of Colonization and Immigration, assisted by the Immigration Agency in Europe and the Immigrants' Lodgings at Talcahuano. The General Inspection grants free passages to immigrants, the Immigration Agency in Europe attends to instructions from the General Inspection, and the Immigration Lodgings look after the immigrants on arrival and send them to their destination.

The General Inspection at present issues two kinds of passages, one for immigrants who come out under contract, and the other for non-contract immigrants. The first-named are engaged under legal contract by farmers and manufacturers, and their destination is fixed upon beforehand. These passages are granted in accordance with the Immigration Regulations issued on the 15th October, 1885, which fix the following prices:

80	francs	for persons from 12 to 50 years of age
40	"	" children between 8 and 12 years old, and
20	"	" children under 8 years.

Each family has the right to a free passage for one child under 3 years of age.

These advantages are only meant for immigrants on contract and their families; by family is understood wife and children.

Passages for non-contracted immigrants are issued without expense to the State, as the Government collects from the immi-

grant the amount of £ 10 that it pays the steamship company. These passages can also be issued by the Immigration Agency in Europe. These passages may be applied for by workmen coming to Chile on their own account, persons over 50 years of age, and persons who although not being members of a contracted immigrant's family yet live with him.

After the making out of a passage order by the Inspection General, it is forwarded to the Immigration Agency in Europe, together with a copy of legal contract and a draft for the value of the passages. On receipt of these documents the Agency writes the intending immigrant requesting testimonials certifying to his honesty, good conduct, good health, ability, etc., and being satisfied as to his qualifications, they proceed to send him the passages. Immigrants may go on board at any of the ports at which the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. touch, and the agents of this steamship company send lists to the Inspection General and the Immigrants' Lodgings of the immigrants embarking in the different ports. After these lists have been compared with the lists presented by the pursers of the steamers, the Director of the Immigrants' Lodgings then proceeds to attend to the immigrants and send them to their respective destinations.



National Museum.

CHAPTER VI

COMMERCE

Imports

(Value in 18d. pesos)

I.—Animal substances:

	1911	1912
1.—Live stock.	21,977,591	19,737,228
2.—Foods.	4,134,950	4,468,014
3.—Industrial.	4,664,125	5,333,875
4.—Manufactures.	2,157,327	2,994,663
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	1,414,583	1,279,506

II.—Vegetable substances:

1.—Fruit, grain vegetables, etc.	10,903,331	11,312,382
2.—Foods stuffs.	15,281,810	12,009,209
3.—Industrial.	1,961,419	2,070,355
4.—Manufactures.	3,747,305	6,327,305
5.—Wood.	1,278,800	1,462,551
6.—Tobacco.	819,102	1,590,383
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	1,981,642	1,462,734

III.—Mineral substances:

1.—Fine metals and jewelry.	671,783	471,113
2.—Iron and steel.	44,427,833	36,844,258
3.—Other metals.	7,483,334	6,161,724
4.—Stones, coloured earths.	13,531,534	13,685,879
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	2,450,867	2,547,801

IV.—Textile stuffs and products:

1.—Straw, palm, hemp and jute.	8,875,170	12,079,029
2.—Cotton.	39,016,366	39,967,077
3.—Flax.	1,140,818	1,291,142
4.—Wool.	23,177,748	24,400,586
5.—Silk.	3,417,713	3,242,393
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	3,033,048	4,036,053

V.—Industrial oils, bitumen, fuel and paint:

1.—Industrial Oils.	2,285,402	2,596,189
2.—Bitumen.	420,087	482,658
3.—Fuel.	46,756,989	43,762,871
4.—Paint and ink.	52,038,474	49,311,612
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	766,785	345,937

Note: Punta Arenas free port in 1911 and 1912.

VI.—Paper, cardboard and their products.		
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	11,104,360	9,383,631
	230,974	275,387
VII.—Beverages and liquors.		
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	7,320,963	8,711,596
	2,348,678	2,180,681
VIII.—Perfumery, pharmacy and chemical products:		
1.—Perfumery.	751,835	761,488
2.—Pharmacy.	3,357,362	3,533,576
3.—Chemical products.	7,494,894	8,061,707
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	674,834	861,383
IX.—Machinery, instruments, tools and appliances:		
1.—Arts and Sciences.	3,572,525	3,751,824
2.—Mining.	4,590,503	1,788,573
3.—Agriculture.	6,898,454	5,423,526
4.—Manufacturing Industries.	21,559,754	23,891,064
5.—Locomotion.	42,529,525	44,264,198
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	591,618	770,216
X.—Arms, ammunition and explosives.		
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	4,991,038	2,990,580
	42,446	35,603
XI.—Sundries.		
Parcels Post, and through Punta Arenas.	5,627,057	7,271,780
	1,283,396	1,649,004
Total of imports.	348,990,354	334,354,776

EXPORTS.

(Values in 18d. pesos)

I.—Animal products:

	1911	1912
1.—Live stock.	453,345	237,053
2.—Food stuffs.	4,354,355	3,969,584
3.—Industrial.	16,177,508	16,553,490
4.—Manufactures.	30,965	9,663

II.—Vegetable substances:

1.—Fruit, grains, vegetables, etc.	12,317,543	17,678,574
2.—Food stuffs.	1,053,996	1,175,216
3.—Industrial.	473,455	409,806
4.—Manufactures.	4,518	1,674
5.—Wood.	609,391	576,875
6.—Tobacco.	11,472	3,618



Chilean Palms

III.—Minerals.	294,471,679	336,067,787
IV.—Beverages and liquors.	210,214	172,768
V.—Coin:		
Coined Silver.	6,000	
VI.—Sundries.	449,838	258,152
Total of exports.	330,621,159	377,104,539

IMPORTS.

Decrease.

	18d. pesos
Great Britain	6,016,480
Peru	7,145,290
Argentine Republic	10,172,105
Belgium.	2,011,884
Italy	435,157
Spain.	87,053
Ecuador	158,429
Switzerland	83,523
Japan.	35,038
Guatemala.	72,900
Austria-Hungary.	363,414
Norway.	63,140
New Zealand	61,791
Turkey	3,631
Panama	131,621
Russia	883
Greece.	92
Other countries	112
From fishery	38,827
Total.	26,881,289

INCREASE.

	18d. pesos
Germany	1,539,498
United States	2,822,938
France	903,321
India.	3,039,551
Australia	2,217,019
Brazil	646,610
Uruguay	68,589
Holland	685,820
Cuba	337,785
Portugal	24,490
Bolivia	18,179
China	4,664
Costa Rica	69,882

	18d. pesos
Sweden	21,527
Mexico	73,796
Scotland	21,453
Paraguay	7,098
Argelia	25,020
Denmark	6,344
Egypt	659
Canada	4,448
Colombia	2,496
Venezuela	430
Philippine Islands	244
Total.	12,345,705

PORTS.

The following are ports which have Customs Houses; from north to south:

Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Taltal, Caldera, Carrizal Bajo, Valparaíso, Talcahuano, Coronel, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Ancud, and Punta Arenas. There are besides a good many small ports dependent on the Customs Houses of the above-mentioned ports.

Of these ports the four most important for their commerce and general traffic, are:

	Average 1908-1911 in 18d. pesos
1. Valparaíso with	\$ 297,316,080
2. Antofagasta "	176,107,569
3. Iquique "	157,542,494
4. Talcahuano "	101,310,501

As regards exports, we have:

1. Antofagasta with	83,465,711
2. Iquique "	64,733,037
3. Pisagua "	47,732,550
4. Taltal "	30,115,019
5. Tocopilla "	28,826,794
6. Valparaíso "	12,881,701

To the Antofagasta exports should be added the amount of the Bolivian exports which are exported through Antofagasta, and which in 1911 amounted to \$ 35,275,000.

As regards imports, we have:

1. Valparaíso with	137,184,900
2. Talcahuano "	32,298,740
3. Iquique "	25,830,483
4. Antofagasta "	21,314,875

Average 1908-1911
in 18d. pesos

As regards the coasting trade, the scale is:

1. Valparaíso with	146,163,355
2. Antofagasta "	69,101,389
3. Iquique "	66,587,655
4. Talcahuano "	55,588,896
5. Coquimbo "	36,537,302
6. Valdivia "	34,929,387
7. Coronel "	15,128,456

The coasting-trade in Chile is open to all nations:

**Commercial movement of the principal ports, expressing
the coefficient of cargo, or the weight of merchandise
moved for each ton net register**

	Metrical Tons.	Coefficient of cargo
1. Antofagasta.	1,625,566	0.27
2. Valparaíso.	1,424,710	0.29
3. Iquique.	1,050,423	0.25
4. Pisagua.	668,556	0.20
5. Coronel.	524,386	0.12
6. Taltal.	467,650	0.18
7. Talcahuano.	443,545	0.10

Maritime traffic in 1912 in all the ports of the Republic:

FOREIGN TRADE

	Ships.	Tons.
Arrivals. —Steamers.	5,093	15,070,782
Sailing vessels.	579	1,061,749
Total.	5,672	16,132,527
Sailings. —Steamers.	4,548	13,387,035
Sailing vessels.	498	926,480
Total.	5,046	14,313,515

COASTING TRADE.

Arrivals

Nationalities	Steam Ships.	Craft Tons.	Sailing Ships.	Craft Tons.
Chileans.	6,692	4,860,899	417	231,488
English.	1,488	3,828,505	18	34,571
German.	258	849,124	24	53,866
French.	13	44,991	18	38,531
Italian.	3	7,680	1	2,047
Russian.			8	12,592
North-American.	2	6,416	4	2,664
Peruvian.	13	34,028	...	
Japanese.	26	105,901	...	
Norwegians.	129	190,393	13	21,924
Austrian.	2	5,906	...	
Swedish.	1	2,700	...	
Danish.	1	2,004	...	
Mexican.	1	3,185	...	
Australian.	1	2,953	...	
	8,030	9,945,685	503	397,203

FOREIGN TRADE

Arrivals

Nationalities	Steam Ships.	Craft Tons.	Sailing Ships.	Craft Tons.
Chileans.	759	1,056,153	19	12,896
English.	2,355	7,396,679	118	270,472
Germans.	1,685	5,798,339	130	278,665
French.	105	318,603	103	217,218
Norwegian.	97	249,211	94	110,943
Swedish.	1	2,700	3	6,152
North-American.	17	32,969	59	38,583
Argentine.	17	11,750	5	492
Peruvian.	13	33,611	2	1,579
Japanese.	28	114,722	...	...
Italians.	9	23,010	14	23,029
Russian.	...	...	24	42,968
Danish.	...	...	7	16,951
Dutch.	3	7,374	1	2,187
Austrian.	2	5,906	...	...
Mexican.	1	150	...	...
Panamanian.	1	457	...	...
	5,093	15,070,782	579	1,061,745

HARBOUR BUILDING.

The following harbours are in course of construction:

The harbour of Valparaíso under contract made in May, 1912, with S. Pearson and Sons, London, at a cost of \$ 32,763,630 (dollars of 18d.), to be completed on the expiration of seven years commencing from the 11th May, 1912.

The harbour of San Antonio under contract made in August 14th, 1911, with A. Gaultier, at a cost of \$ 9,750,000 (dollars of 18d.) to be completed in 4 years time.

Plans have been drawn up and the necessary funds solicited for the building of the following harbours: Arica, Antofagasta, Talcahuano, Lebu and Valdivia, the total amount required being £ 3,700,000.

TARIFF SYSTEM.

The Chilean industries have received a marked impulse during the enforcement of the law No. 980 passed on December 23, 1897, which determines the following duties:

A general duty of 25% is levied on the value of imported goods, while extraordinary duties of 60%, 35%, 15% and 5% are levied in the following instances:

A duty of 60% is charged on certain articles which can be easily produced in the country, and which the State desires to protect.

Duties of 15% and 5% respectively are levied on such goods as are employed in the manufacture of other articles:



Port of Corral.

and certain goods which can be considered as raw materials enter duty free.

Specific duties also figure in the aforementioned law, the majority of which have a marked protective tendency.

In accordance with law No. 2641 dated 12th February, 1912, an increase of 5% is charged for a period of 3 years over and above the appraisement of the duties, ad-valorem, and 10% increase over the specific duty charges. (In accordance with law No. 2778 dated 12th July, 1913, the term of 3 years laid down in law No. 2641 of 12th Feb. 1912, has been increased by a further 18 months.)

In 1909, the Chamber of Deputies appointed a special committee to study the question of a reform of the tariff system. A report has been sent in by the committee wherein it decides favourably on the protectionist policy adopted in accordance with the law of 1897.

PATENT RIGHTS.

The granting of patent rights is controlled in Chile by the law of 9th September, 1840, and by regulative measures issued by the Government on the 7th August, 1911. This law makes no distinction between Chileans and other nationalities: both have equal rights.

The Chilean Government has not entered into treaties with any country regarding manufacturing rights, and consequently foreign patents can only be considered as valid in the Republic after having been ratified and all regulations established by Chilean law complied with.

Note must be taken of the fact that only inventions previously unknown and which have never before been introduced into the country can be patented. Immediately any machine.

apparatus or any article whatsoever is placed on the market or is made known to the public through any means whatever, either by the inventor himself or any other person or persons, the right to patent such article is lost. Foreign inventors, therefore, can at any time request the ratification of their privileges in Chile without any restriction whatsoever except that above mentioned.

The term of concession may vary, according to the law, from one to twenty years, and is in each instance determined by the Government having regard to the nature and importance of the invention.

The fee charged by the Government is \$ 100 (paper currency) for all kinds of inventions, and this amount must be paid in advance.

All expenses in connection with expert advice, publications, etc., involved in the issuing of patents, are for account of the inventor or soliciting party.

The inventor must be represented by an authorised person in Santiago who will act for him in all questions relating to his solicitude.

When a patent is requested from abroad, the application must be accompanied by a special power of attorney viséed by a Chilean consul, and a full description of the invention, written in Spanish, together with drawings or plans, if such be necessary.

According to the requirements of the law, the invention must be put into operation in the country within a certain time determined upon for each patent (1 or 2 years). This stipulation can be complied with without any difficulty as the regulations afford every facility to the inventor in cases where it is not possible to bring the invention to the country without incurring great expense.

Request for patent must in every instance be made to the Patent Office of the Public Works Dept. This office supplies gratuitously application forms and all information regarding patents to interested parties, either in Chile or abroad.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS

All merchandise imported into Chile must be accompanied by a bill of lading and consular invoice, both documents being viséed at the port of shipment. Invoices viséed at shipping port and which may pass through other consulates in transit need not again be viséed. In the event of such documents not being duly legalized or not being duly presented to the Customs House, the consignees will be heavily fined.

Consular fees for this work are as follow:

	(Pesos of 18d.)
Legalization of bills of lading each copy . . .	\$ 0.50
Legalization of consular invoices, four copies:	
if the declared value is less than or equal to \$ 200	2.00
If the declared value is higher than \$ 200.00	
the same fee is surcharged 12% .	
Of the four copies of invoices, only one copy is	
given to the interested party which is stamped	
with consular stamps to the value of the fee	
paid.	
Legalization of extra invoice.	0.50

Consular invoices can only be obtained from Chilean consuls on payment of each copy, and must strictly contain the following data:

- a). Name of seller of merchandise and sender of invoice.
- b). Name of consignee and port of destination of goods.
- c). Name of ship, should the invoice be sent from port of shipment of goods.
- d). Marks, numbers, quantity, nature and contents of cases, etc.
- e). Gross and nett weights of the merchandise.
- f). Price of each and every article figuring in the invoice.

In the Customs House "póliza" or policy wherein the consignee makes application to withdraw his merchandise from the Customs House, the exact weight of the goods must be given. If a lesser weight than the true one is stated, the consignee is subject to fines and to having the goods confiscated. The Customs House will not take into consideration any over-estimation of weights unless it amounts to 10% or over of the true weight.

The Customs House exacts that the marking of the cases, bales, etc., should be done by printing, and that the gross weight in kilogrammes should be expressed in addition.



Lake in Quinta Normal.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCE.

Income.—Budget.—Taxes.—Public Debt.—Currency.—Exchange

The State income is derived chiefly from the duties on imports and exports, especially from the export duty levied on nitrate, which is the principal source of income of the Chilean Government. Also from stamp duties, Alcohol, State Railways, Post Office and Telegraphs.

In Chile, as in the majority of South American countries, an indirect system of taxation may be better said to exist. Taxes are levied on commercial and other documents, such as insurance policies, contracts of any kind, manifests, bills of exchange, invoices, receipts, drafts, bills, and in fact any document which contains a promise of payment or acknowledges receipt of money or of anything the value of which may be calculated in money:

Expenditure in 1912, was distributed as follows:

	Currency 10-1½d.	Gold 18d.
Interior Administration.	38,007,182	676,629
Foreign Office, Receptions and Co- lonization.	4,842,282	1,575,879
Justice.	11,035,308	
Public Instruction.	41,115,568	507,219
Treasury.	15,679,086	31,802,179
War.	24,158,513	410,124
Navy.	7,068,022	11,385,399
Industry & Public Works.	108,298,536	14,103,837
Expenditure authorized by special laws, and other expenditure. . . .	41,581,317	6,398,517
Total.	\$ 291,785,814	69,890,299

The ordinary and extraordinary receipts during 1912 were made up as follow:

	Paper Cey 10-1½d.	Gold pesos of 18d.
Customs.	60,248,824	85,037,724
Post Office & Telegraphs.	6,301,748	
General Taxes.	22,466,872	5,858,488
State Railways Revenue.	64,918,933	
Extraordinary Revenue.	39,879,193	21,111,102
Total.	193,815,470	112,310,314

The following table details the income and expenditure during the last five years, in pesos of 18d.:

	Income	Per inhabitant	Expenditure	Per inhabitant
1908	\$ 160,895,418	\$ 48.79	\$ 144,860,599	\$ 43.92
1909	160,945,902	48.08	164,051,970	19.01
1910	184,028,165	53.88	200,916,505	58.83
1911	197,471,004	57.07	199,013,796	57.80
1912	221,331,519	65.14	235,126,805	67.07

The Budget of general expenditure for the year 1913 amounts to \$ 257,916,447 paper currency and \$ 52,732,120 gold. Adding to these figures the deficit corresponding to 1912, we have a total outlay of \$ 272,294,091 paper ccy. and \$ 55,946,459 gold. An estimate of the ordinary and extraordinary income for 1913, approved of by a Budget Committee composed of members of both houses, gives \$ 194,900,000 paper ccy. and \$ 108,000,000 gold. Comparing expenditure with income an adverse balance is shown of \$ 77,394,091 paper ccy. and a balance in favor of \$ 52,053,540 gold which converted at the average rate of exchange ruling during the year, or say 10d. per peso, will suffice to cancel the currency balance in contra and leave a surplus for emergency disbursements occasioned by special laws passed up to the present date.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt of Chile on the 31st December, 1912, amounted to:

	Per Head
External Debt in gold of 18d.	\$ 459,970,133
Internal Debt in accordance with stipulation contained in the Chile-Bolivian Peace Treaty.	5,916,700
Internal Debt paper currency.	181,203,570
Total of National Debt in gold of 18d.	567,802,730
	\$ 161.98

All foreign loans date from the year 1885, all previous loans having been paid. The greater part of the loans have been floated in London, £ 16,579,500 at 5% interest and £ 22,855,000 at 4½%.

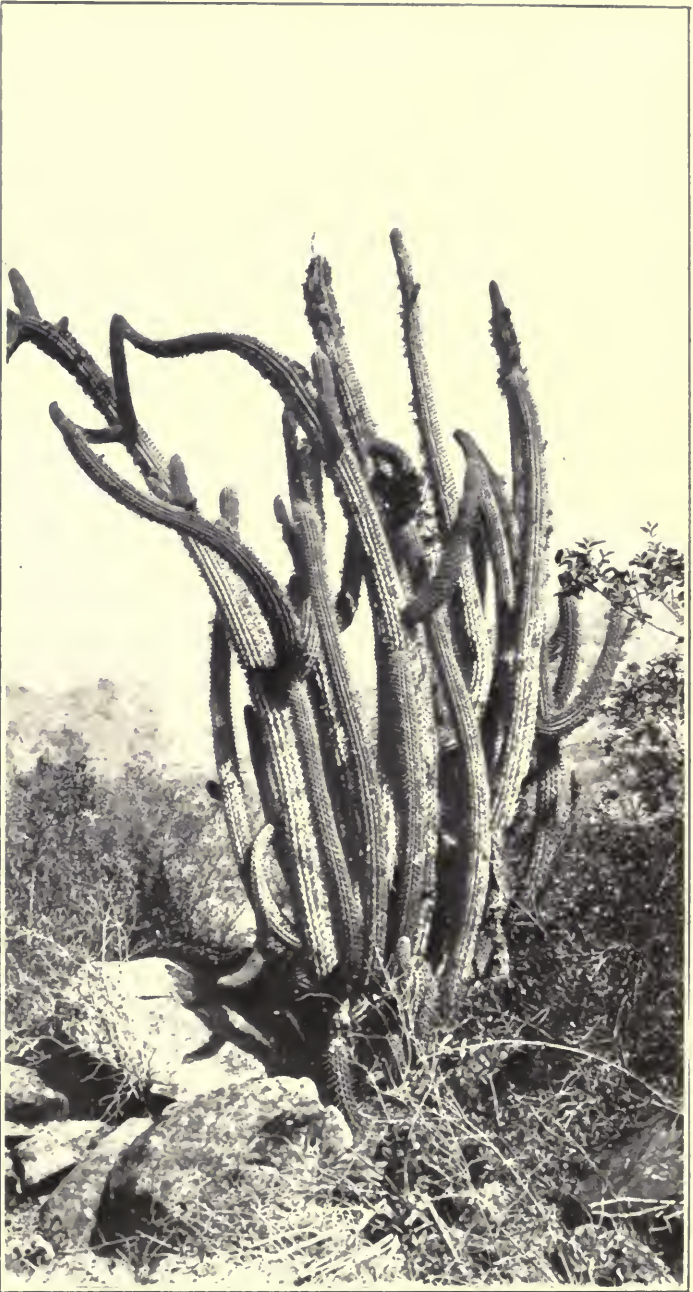
In the amount given of \$ 181,203,570 as the National Debt (internal) is comprised \$ 150,000,000 paper ccy. in circulation issued by the Government; and to redeem this paper money a Conversion Fund has been sunk which on the 31st December 12 amounted to \$ 101,687,644 (gold of 18d.). This latter amount is deposited in European Banks, on which compound interest at the rates of 3½ and 3¾ per cent respectively is paid. It is intended to utilize this fund for conversion purposes on the 1st January, 1915.

In accordance with a law passed on the 27th August, 1907, an Issue Bank (Caja de Emision) was created which issued notes of 18d. in exchange for gold deposited. This law was abolished by a further law passed on the 11th May 12 which fixed the value of the dollar at 12d.

BANKS.

The principal banks are:

Chile	Santiago
National	A. Edwards and Co.
Spanish Bank of Chile	Talca
Italian	



Chilean Cactus.

with a paid-up capital of one hundred and twenty-six million dollars (\$ 126,000,000): the banks having a capital less than five millions dollar are:

Concepcion	Commercial Union
Curicó	Tacna
Commercial Curicó	Mercantile Tacna
Punta Arenas	Osorno and La Union
Magallanes	Mulchen
Ñuble	Constitution, and
Llanquihue	Arauco.
Popular	

with a paid-up capital of \$ 14,142,702 in currency and \$ 1,000,000 in gold (18d. per peso).

The are six Foreign banks:

Anglo-South American
German Transatlantico
Chile-German Bank
German Bank of South America
London and River Plate
Bolivian Mercantile.

with a capital of \$ 15,514,833 paper dollars and silver, and \$ 8,267,973 gold of 18d.

The funds of the Banks on the 30th June 1913 were \$ 67,490,844 in paper dollars and silver, and \$ 6,813,130 in gold of 18d.

The total deposits at sight, in account current and fixed-term deposits, were \$ 420,373,119 paper ccy. and \$ 58,842,421 gold of 18d.

The Banks pay a contribution to the State of two per mil per annum on the average total of the deposits; they are not authorised to issue notes. Foreign Banks have established themselves by authority of the President of the Republic in accordance with the Commercial Code, and their operations are subject to the Banking Laws.

(Gold of 18d.)

Savings Bank: 112	Deposits.	\$ 40,088,069
Increase over deposits made in 1911.		13,000,000

MORTGAGE BANK.

Bonds in circulation in the country.	\$ 230,518,800 (10d)
Bonds in Germany.	Fr. 57,822,500
Bonds in England.	£ 661,910-0-0.

MONEY & EXCHANGE.

The monetary system of Chile is based on the gold dollar of 0.519,103 grammes of eleven-twelfths fine, viz.: 18 pence. but the current money of the country is chiefly paper money issued by the Government in lieu of gold. The value of this paper money fluctuates considerably, but as has already been

stated, the Government yearly allots a certain sum which goes to increase the fund for the redemption of all the paper money at present in circulation, and which redemption will take place in 1915.

The paper currency is divided into 100 cents per dollar.

CHAPTER VIII

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

CHILIAN RAILWAYS.

The Chilean Railways belong partly to the State and partly to private concerns. On December 31st 12 there were 6,118 kilometres of railways in Chile open to traffic, and 3,020 kilometres in course of construction. The State owns 3,125 kilometres of completed line, and 2,575 kilometres in course of construction, while 2,993 kilometres in running order and 455 kilometres in course of construction belong to private concerns.

The valuation of these railways is as follows:

State Railways in exploitation.	£ 23,056,000
State Railways being constructed.	25,694,000

During 1912 the State Railways carried 12,187,807 passengers and 4,914,066 tons of cargo, which rendered a gross income of £ 4,939,198. The privately owned railway carried during 1911 1,600,000 passengers and 4,700,000 tons of cargo, rendering gross receipts amounting to £ 1,913,000.

Out of the railways completed in 1913, special mention should be made of the Arica-La Paz Railway, which has a length of 439 kilometres, and was built at a cost of £ 2,750,000. Amongst the State Railways in course of construction, the two sections of the Longitudinal Railway call for attention. These sections are to be ready for opening in 1913, and comprise (1) the Northern Section, the building of which has been contracted for with the Chilean Northern Longitudinal Railway Co., Ltd., an English Company, at a cost of £ 3,055,750, its length being 719 kilometres, and (2) the Southern Section, contracted for with the Howard Syndicate Ltd., an English concern working with French capital, at an outlay of £ 7,500,000, having a length of 596 kilometres. On the amount of these contracts the Government guarantees interest at the rate of 5% and an accumulative amortization of 2% per annum.

Amongst the privately owned railways, mention may be made of the international railways from Antofagasta to Oruro and La Paz, in Bolivia, and the Transandine via Juncal, which joins Santiago and Valparaíso with Mendoza and Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic. The Antofagasta-La Paz Railway is 1,153 kilometres in length, and the distance from Santiago to Buenos Aires via Juncal is 1,437 kilometres. In addition to these railroads, the Antuco and San Martín railways are being built. The first named branches from the Monte Aguila Station on the Central or Main Line, and enters the Laja Valley on the way to the Antuco Pass; 76 kilometres of this railway have



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"El Mercurio" Building.

been built so far. The second named, the San Martín Transandine Railway, branches from the General Cruz Station on the Main Line, proceeds eastwards to the Ríñihue and Pirehueico lakes, and will traverse the Andes at the Huahan Pass; of this line 40 kilometres have been constructed up to the present. Both these lines on completion will connect with Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca in the Argentine Republic.

The Chilean Government is projecting the electrification of the State Railways, and to this end a bill has been presented to Congress for the electrification of the 1st section of the railway which unites Santiago, the capital, with Valparaíso the most important port in Chile, and Los Andes, its length being 187 kilometres. Motive power supplied by the River Aconcagua would be utilized for the purpose. Should the result of the electrification of the first section prove satisfactory, the remainder of the Central or Main Line will be proceeded with. As the

Andes contain numerous waterfalls, it can be said that in a general way all the railways in Chile could be easily electrified.

To give a general idea of the network of railway lines in Chile the following should prove interesting: After one or two years have elapsed Chile will have a Main Line called the "Longitudinal" extending from north to south, the starting point farthest north being Tacna (18° Southern Lat.) and the terminal station farthest south Puerto Montt (41° 30'). The total length is 3,413 kilometres, of which only 278 kilometres from Zapiga to Arica remain yet to be completed. The rest of the line will be opened by the end of 1913. From this main line branch lines run to the coast and the Andes. The branches to the coast have their termini in the following ports and bays: Arica, Pisagua, Junin, Caleta Buena, Iquique, Tocopilla, Mejillones, Antofagasta, Caleta Coloso, Taltal, Chañaral, Carrizal Bajo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Tongoy, Los Vilos, Papudo, Valparaíso, San Antonio, Pichilemu, Constitución, Tomé, Talcahuano, Penco, Coronel, Lota, Lebu, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt.

There are 25 railroads running into the Andes, which feed the mineral and agricultural districts, and convey their products to the main line.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company: Fortnightly service for passengers and cargo from Liverpool to Callao (Peru); fortnightly service from Valparaíso to Panamá.

The Kosmos Line (German Line of steamers): fortnightly service for passengers and cargo between Hamburg and Callao; monthly service for passengers and cargo from Hamburg via London; Antwerp, Chile as far as North America; monthly service of cargo and passengers from Hamburg via Nordenham, Antwerp, London, Chile, Peru as far as Ecuador; monthly service for cargo and passengers from Hamburg via Antwerp to Chile and Peru; monthly service of cargo and passengers from Hamburg via Genova, Barcelona, Cadiz as far as Chile and Peru.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha: Bi-monthly service for cargo and passengers between Hongkong and Coronel (Chile).

Austro-American Line: monthly service for cargo and passengers from Trieste to Arica.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores (Chilian): weekly service for passengers and cargo between Valparaíso and Panamá; weekly service between Valparaíso and Callao in combination with the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. from Callao to Panamá; weekly service from Valparaíso to Guayaquil.

Roland Line: Fortnightly service for cargo from Bremen via Antwerp, Chile as far as Callao.

Lamport & Holt Line: Cargo service from Liverpool via Glasgow and Havre to the Pacific as far as Guayaquil.

Merchants' Line: Monthly cargo service between South Pacific Coast and New York.

Gulf Line: Monthly cargo service from Glasgow as far as Guayaquil.

West Coast Line: Monthly cargo service between the South Pacific Coast and New York.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.**(State)**

Telegrams sent.	2,455,369	
Telegrams received.	2,455,654	
Length of lines.	15,051	km.
Employees.	1,223	
Offices.	357	

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.**(Private).**

Telegrams sent and received in Chile.	1,546,018	
Telegrams received from and sent abroad.	123,885	
Length of lines.	7,250	km.
Employees.	579	
Offices.	132	

(The State Railways Telegraphic Service is not included).

Postal service.

Letters, postcards, newspapers, etc., despatched in Chile.	68,899,238	
-do- sent abroad.	4,494,922	
Value of mail despatched within the country \$	2,102,214	(10d.)
Value of mail sent abroad.	745,061	"
Offices.	1,104	

TELEPHONE SERVICE.**Private Companies**

Length of lines.	32,783	km.
Number of Subscribers.	13,069	
Offices.	169	

CHAPTER IX

CHILE AS A COUNTRY FOR TOURIST.

South American Observations and Impressions by Mr. James Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to the United States, and ex Secretary of State.

"From Santiago to Osorno,
" the southern limit of our
" journey, there was beauty
" everywhere, beauty in the
" fields and meadows which the
" railway traverses, beauty in
" the wild quebradas (narrow
" glens) that descend from the
" Andes, beauty in the glimpses
" of the snow mountains
" where a break in the nearer
" hills reveals them. There are
" no noxious beasts, no mosquitoes,
" no poisonous snakes.
" Intermittent fevers seem to
" be unknown. There are deer
" in the woods, and plenty of
" fish in the clear, rapid rivers.
" The Englishman who loves
" hunting will not want for
" foxes."

Chile, owing to its climate, natural beauty, and its configuration which makes any part of its territory easily accessible, is destined to be the most popular country in Latin America for touring. Like Norway, Chile offers to the tourist marvellous and navigable fjords, as well as extensive snowfields for winter sports.

Birds of varied hues awaken the countryside with their liquid notes, lending an enchantment to Chilean scenery which is lacking in other countries of beautiful but silent landscapes.

It cannot be doubted that the well-known Chilean patriotism arises from the incomparable beauty of Chile, from its clear azure skies and tranquil seas, which have inspired the verses of the Chilean national anthem.

Nevertheless, our situation at an enormous distance from civilized centres has not allowed of our adopting the same propaganda in favor of tourist trips to Chile as obtains in Switzerland, Norway, etc. In those countries, quick and easy means of communication permit of the investment of large sums of money with no other object than that of making their countries known and inducing visits there. Our isolation has not allowed of such propaganda up to now, but with the joining up of Santiago with Buenos Aires by rail, this isolation tends to disappear, and it will disappear still more when the various international railways in course of construction are opened up. Furthermore, in 1915 the Panamá Canal will radically change the position of Chile in the concert of civilized nations.

In view of these circumstances a movement is on foot to promote touring in Chile the first step being the building of excellent hotels, not only in Santiago, Valparaiso and Viña del Mar, but also in interior places. In this connection, a Bill has

been presented to the Senate in favor of the remission of duties on furniture and all materials used in the building of hotels, so as to interest in this way some of the large European and North American constructors.

In winter, given good roads, it is possible to reach by motor-car, or by train in 1½ hours from Santiago, snowfields similar to those situated in Norway and Switzerland. The building of an hotel near one of these snowfields would ensure a winter season of at least 4 months, while the beautiful scenery would ensure a summer season for the remaining months of the year. Numerous pretty and appropriate places are to be found in the Andes, which in addition to their beauty can boast of thermal springs of different kinds, having a marvellous curative effect, and which places are well patronized.

In the south of Chile are to be seen numerous lakes surrounded by volcanoes, some of which are active, while the banks of these lakes are covered with beautiful and varied vegetation.

The natural beauty of Chile is reserved as a revelation to the tourists of the world.

SANTIAGO.

Santiago, the capital of Chile, has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants. It is situated 555 metres above sea-level, and is approximately 72 miles from San Antonio the nearest seaport, and 117 miles from Valparaiso. The city embraces an area of 40 square kilometres, and is built in a fertile valley, bounded on the one hand by the Coast Range, and on the other by the Majestic Andean Range, capped with snow for the greater part of the year. Santiago boasts of a climate unequalled in any part of the world; the average temperature of the year being 13 to 14° centigrade. In building the city, the block system of New York has been followed. Long avenues stretch through the city, the largest being the Delicias Avenue, having trees on each side, and running practically from one end of Santiago to the other, or a distance of nearly 5 kilometres.

The edifices, mostly of two to 3 stories high boast of a variety of architecture of good taste and pretty designs which give to the city a pleasant and bright aspect.

Santiago has the following public services, which can be considered on a par with those of the most up-to-date cities: Drainage, Paving, Electric Lighting and Gas, Water, Telephones, Electric Trams, Taximetres, etc.

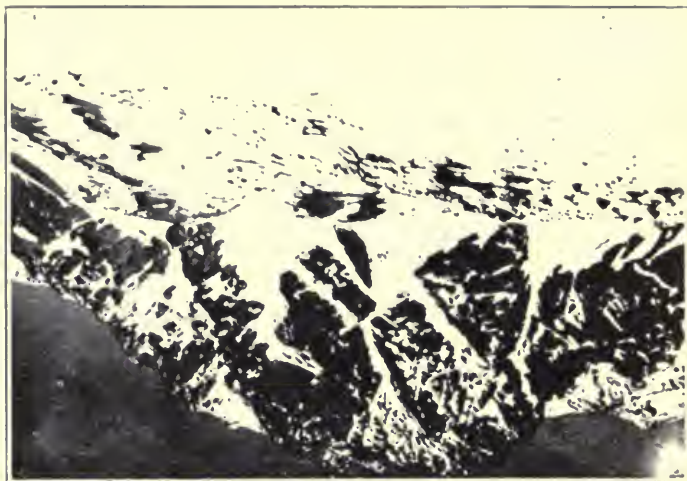
Hotels: There are 56 hotels in Santiago, of which the best are the Grand Hotel and the Hotel Oddo: in the latter a room may be had for one person, without pension, from \$ 7 to \$ 10 per day, lunch \$ 4.00, dinner \$ 4.00, room with pension from \$ 14. The Chilean "peso" or dollar is equivalent to about a franc.

Bars and Restaurants: These number 417.

Tea Rooms and Cafés: These number 8: in Santiago there are no cafés in the European style, nor Cafés Chantants.

Theatres: There are 22. A Palais de Glace is being constructed, combined with a café, in the European style. It will be the first, of its kind built in Chile, and should certainly give good results.

Biographs: These number 39.



View of the Andes.

Parks: There are three; the Cousiño Park, "Quinta Normal" and Forestal Park.

Automobiles: These number 620.

Private Vehicles: 1,624.

Public Vehicles: 1,247.

Journey to Santiago: It is possible to travel from Europe to Santiago by three routes: Via Panamá; travelling south along the coasts of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, only making calls at Peruvian ports; from the Canal to Santiago the journey can be done in one week; from New York to Santiago in 13 days once the Canal is opened to traffic.

Via Buenos Aires: from Europe to Buenos Aires the trip can be made in 15 days, continuing from Buenos Aires by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway and the Transandine Railway to Santiago, time 36 hours.

Via Magellan Straits: From Europe to Santiago via the Magellan Straits 35 days.

Fares: Via Panamá: from Hamburg to New York by the Hamburg-American Line 1st class, £ 23-19-0; from New York to Colón by the Atlas Line, 1st class, £ 15-12-6; from Colón to Panamá by the Panama Railroad 12s 6d.; from Panamá to Valparaiso by the South American S. S. Co. (Chilian) 1st class £ 30.

Via Buenos Aires: from Liverpool to Buenos Aires by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. 1st class £ 39, 2nd class £ 22; a rebate of 25% is allowed on the round trip. From Buenos Aires to Santiago by the B. A. & Pacific and Transandine Rrllys. 1st. class £ 12-18-6 2nd. class £ 8-4-6.

Via Magellan Straits: From Liverpool to Valparaiso by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. 1st class £ 54, 2nd class £ 30.

SUNDRY DATA

VISIT OF COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, son, niece, and the Rev. Father Zalm, an eminent American professor of the Notre Dame University, arrived at Santiago on the 21st November, 13 at 10 P. M. He was met on arrival by the Foreign



Minister and other personalities forming part of the committee appointed to welcome him and attend to the festivities during the stay of the illustrious statistician in Chile. Mr. Roosevelt was conducted to the Gran Hotel where apartments had been prepared for his use.

On the 22nd he witnessed horsemanship displays in the Cavalry School, and the high jumping, etc. was highly appreciated by Mr. Roosevelt who remarked on several occasions that Chile had a splendid army. Later in the day he had an audience with the President of the Republic, and at 5 P. M. was present at reception given in his honour in the University of Chile. A brilliant speech was made by don Marcial Martinez on the work effected by Mr. Roosevelt in his own country, on the Monroe Doctrine, the Drago proposition, and on the relations existing between the United States and South America. In reply Mr. Roosevelt stated that he much regretted his inability to speak Spanish; that he had heard with much pleasure the eloquent speech just delivered, and that he would reply on another occasion to the various points brought up therein. He then read the address which he had already prepared in Washington, and which treated on the democratic movement in the States during the last 12 years. At the conclusion of his speech the Rector of the University presented him with a diploma of ho-

nary membership of the Faculty of Laws and Political Sciences. The reception then came to an end amid loud ovations from the public in the hall and the people stationed outside. On Sunday 23rd Mr. Roosevelt reviewed 725 boy-scouts who had assembled in his honour, afterwards going to the Race Course, and at night attended a banquet given him in the Palacio de la Moneda (the President's residence). On Monday the 24th after lunching at the Archiepiscopal Palace, Mr. Roosevelt paid a visit to the War Office where he was presented with the "Al Mérito" medal (Chilian Legion of Honor). When expressing his thanks Mr. Roosevelt said: "On my return to my country, the great colossus of the north as Your Excellency has termed it, I shall tell my countrymen to take the Chilian army as a model, as the colossus in military matters has much to learn from the Republic of Chile." Mr. Roosevelt then left for Cerro (hill) Santa Lucía where a garden party had been arranged in his honour by the mayor of Santiago, Mr. Ismael Valdés Vergara, so that he might view the sunset, and the panorama to be seen from the top. The hill was illuminated by multitudinous coloured electric lamps. Two bands rendered the gathering more pleasant, and the unequalled climate of Santiago and a beautiful evening made the garden-party a complete success. At 9.30 P. M. on the same day a reception was held in honour of Mr. Roosevelt in the Municipal Theatre, arranged by the Historical and Geographical Society, the Council of Letters and Arts, and the National Library. The theatre was crowded with the highest members of Chilian society. In a brilliant speech Senator Gonzalo Bulnes, President of the Higher Council of Music and Letters, welcomed Mr. Roosevelt, and discoursed on such subjects as the development of the United States and the reciprocal relations between the States and Latin America. The speaker on several occasions was interrupted by loud applause. After the orchestra had executed a chosen piece, the professor of the Faculty of Laws and Political Science, Mr. Moisés Vargas, delivered a lecture on the characteristics of Chilian History which was listened to with great interest by those present. Then the illustrious American statesman stood up amid ovations and loud cheers and delivered a brilliant and energetic speech in which he treated on the following points: History of Chile, Monroe Doctrine, Panamá Canal and the International Policy of the United States. The termination of his speech brought the meeting to an end, and the ovations and cheers were repeated due to the greater enthusiasm with which Mr. Roosevelt had imbued his hearers through his characteristic speech, manner of deliverance and striking personality. On Tuesday the 25th he witnessed a big rounding-up of cattle in the Aculeo Farm, arranged to show Mr. Roosevelt the agility and dexterity displayed by the Chilian "huaso" or cow-boy. At night a ball was given in his honour by the Foreign Minister. The following day Mr. Roosevelt left early for Valparaíso to see his wife and family off to the States, and returned in the evening to Santiago, leaving the following morning (27th) for the south. When in Talcahuano on Friday the 28th Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire to see the "Huáscar" and on reaching the spot where the Chilean hero, Arturo Prat, fell, he called his son and explained to him minutely, visibly moved, and with bared head, the engagement at Iquique, and then addressing himself to the Chileans present, he said in quivering terms which created a great impression: "I feel

envious... Happy the nation that can point to such grand examples with which to inspire great deeds."

He afterwards visited the spots where Sergeant Aldea and Lieut. Thompson fell.

Mr. Roosevelt was then taken aboard the battleship "O'Higgins" on which the officers of the fleet resident in Talcahuano had arranged a banquet in his honour. Mr. Roosevelt was toasted by don Froilán González, to which he responded as follows:

"Admirals and officers of the Chilian Navy: When I came to Chile it was my intention, if it were possible, to visit the Chilian Fleet. During the time that as Under-secretary to the U. S. Navy I help to place it in a state of preparedness for war, I made a special study of the history of the Chilian Navy. I also studied the history of the army, but the navy had my preferential attention. I am accustomed to speak as a historian and to weigh my words, and speaking as such, deliberately, I affirm that never has there existed in history, one more noble, a more glorious past, a deed more transcendental accomplished by any navy or individual thereof, as can boast the Chilian Navy. I desired to make a pilgrimage, I wished to visit the "Huascar" and see the most famous, the most remembered of all the battleships that have been, the ship in which deeds of heroism have been accomplished greater than have been witnessed in any battleship of any other nation of the world during the era of iron vessels, and I am sure that the gallant officers of Chile will be the first to applaud me when I say that I pay homage to the memory of the Peruvian admiral who died so nobly, as I also render homage to the Chilians who heroically met their death. I have pictured to you the boarding of the enemy's ship by Prat and his men, which is one of the greatest feats of all time, and one of those heroic remembrances of which not only Chile but every man of any nation should feel proud. I feel bound to speak highly of the personal of this Navy, here where you have worked and are working wonders with the elements you have, and it is my wish that you will be sufficiently wealthy as a nation to purchase the best materials obtainable. Not only in the interests of Chile but in the interests of the Western Hemisphere, I might even say in the interests of the whole of the civilized world, it behoves Chile to develop its navy and keep it in its present high state of efficiency.

"I wish also to state the pleasure I feel at meeting here the Chilian officer who piloted the American ships through the Magellan Straits.

"I trust and am confident that from now on the peoples of Chile and the United States will be united with the most solid bonds of friendship, and that the sailors of the United States and Chilian Navies will consider themselves brothers in arms.

"I raise my glass to the prosperity of the Chilian Nation, to the Chilian Navy and to the hope that the glories of the future will equal the glories of the past".

The Journey South.

Mr. Roosevelt and party shortly afterwards left Talcahuano to pay a short visit to Concepcion before proceeding south. They were met at the station by civil and military authorities and numerous personages. The journey south was then continued



Magellan Straits.

until arrival at Puerto Varas, at which place the Governor of Llanquihue presented a welcoming address. A lunch was arranged in the Bellavista Hotel, at which were present the authorities and other distinguished persons of Puerto Montt. At this place he was awaited by an Argentine Committee who were to accompany him to Buenos Aires, this committee being composed of Señor Moreno, ex-boundary expert, the U. S. Military Attaché at Buenos Aires, Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno and Señor Eduardo Elorde.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Chile has also been visited by Messrs. Anthony and Evelyn Rothschild (sons of the prominent London banker), and by the Hon. Robert Bacon, American representative of the Carnegie Institute for Universal Peace.

HAY INDUSTRY.

A large establishment moved by electricity has been erected at Calama for the production of compressed hay. The electric plant will also be utilized for public lighting in Calama. An estimated production of 600 bales of compressed hay of 78 kilogrammes per bale is looked for.

FLAX INDUSTRY.

About a year ago the first crop of flax took place at Puerto Montt. Chilean flax has also received recognition abroad, a gold medal and a silver medal having been awarded to flax from Chile at the world's exhibition in Ghent. This is an unanswerable argument in favour of the excellent quality of flax that can be obtained in this region when cultivated and prepared under careful and intelligent direction. The sown fields of this valuable textile plant are in excellent condition, and promise an abundant crop of fine quality flax. It is not over-estimating to predict that under normal conditions a production of 300,000 kilogrammes will be reached next year.

PASCUA ISLAND.

According to advices received from this island, it is admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco, and experiments made have given excellent results.

The island has a surface of 20,000 hectares, 5,000 of which can be utilized for cultivation.

IRON DEPOSITS.

According to official report the approximate quantity of iron deposits in La Serena amount to 185,758,000 tons. The roads are good, abundant water is easily obtainable, and there are no endemic diseases. In order to exploit these deposits, railways would have to be built demanding an expenditure of £ 1,400 per kilometre, in which figure the cost of the ground is included. Shipments would be made through Coquimbo and adjacent ports.

MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Statistics shew that during the first ten months of 1913, 358 steamers passed through the Magallanes Straits, of which 221 entered from the Atlantic and 137 from the Pacific side. It is opined that owing to the decision of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the Kosmos Co. to continue sending their vessels via the Straits after the opening of the Panama Canal, the latter event will not affect the traffic by the Straits route.

CHILEAN WINES.

A large number of Chilean wine producers have formed themselves into a society under the auspices of the National Agricultural Society. The principal aim of the society is to create an export business, and a small business has already been done with the Argentine Republic.

BELGIAN OFFER.

An offer has been received by a strong Belgian firm to effect the laying-out of Santiago on a new scale without expense to the Municipality of the Government.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Commercial Dept. of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that the value of Chilean agricultural products reaches £ 3,000,000 per annum. The net profit amounts to £ 300,000 annually, approximately the whole which goes to foreign exporting houses.

ARICA TO LA PAZ.

The journey by rail between Arica and La Paz has recently been accomplished in 15 hours without any difficulty being encountered, and under the most comfortable conditions.

FROM ILLINOIS TO CHILE.

In February last 120 North-American business men arrived in Chile from Illinois with the object of studying the possibilities of business arising from the opening of the Canal.

PLASTER OF PARIS IN ANTOFAGASTA.

Beds of this mineral are situated near the sea between Antofagasta and Mejillones, the exploitation of which is easy and economical.

A concessionary of these layers purposes, through calcination



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Arch presented to the City of Valparaiso by the British Colony in commemoration of the 100th. anniversary of Chilean independence.

by a patented procedure, to employ this "yeso" or plaster of paris (which at the present time is dear and but little used) instead of wood in buildings.

CHILIAN MARBLE COMPANY

This concern was formed to work the enormous marble quarries situated about 7 or 8 miles from Juncal between the River Navarro and the River Mardones. Large works have been put up employing the most up-to-date machinery worked by electricity which is derived from the electric plant in Los Andes. The quarries are reached by a good road more than 4 metres wide, which belongs to the Company. A large iron bridge has been constructed by the Company at a cost of £ 2,500 so as to discharge the production without difficulty, and transport machinery has been installed in the same place. A special crane of great power has also been brought out from Europe.

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CENTRAL UNI
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The image contains three maps of Chile, each illustrating a different aspect of the country's geography and resources.

- Left Map: PROVINCES**
 - This map shows the administrative divisions of Chile into provinces, numbered 1 through 19.
 - Key cities and locations marked include: Tarma, Arica, P. Sague, Iquique, Pichileu, Zocapilla, Cobije, Melipal, Antofagasta, Taltal, Chaitan, Caldera, Copiapo, Musanco, La Serena, Coquimbo, Tongor, Hualte, Valparaiso, Santiago, Rancagua, S. Fernando, Cerro, Coahuilco, Coquimbo, Talcahuano, Concepcion, Lebu, Angol, Temuco, Valdivia, Currao, Osorno, and Ancud.
 - Geographical features like the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Magellan are also indicated.
- Middle Map: CLIMATOLOGICAL ZONES AND PRODUCTION**
 - This map illustrates the climatic zones and primary products of different regions in Chile.
 - Key features include:
 - PERU** to the north and **BOLIVIA** to the northeast.
 - PACIFIC OCEAN** to the west.
 - CLIMATOLOGICAL ZONES:** DESERT, SEMI-DESERT, TEMPERATE, COLD, and COLD TEMPERATE.
 - PRODUCTION:** WHEAT, VINEYARD, GRAPES, SHEEP, HIDE, SALT, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, MAQUILLAS, COTTON, and GOLD.
 - Other labels:** COPIAPO, TALTAL, SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO, ANTOFAGASTA, and the **STRAIT OF MAGELLAN**.
- Right Map: MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**
 - This map shows the network of transportation routes, primarily railways, connecting major cities.
 - Key cities and locations marked include: Tarma, Arica, P. Sague, Iquique, Pichileu, Zocapilla, Cobije, Melipal, Antofagasta, Taltal, Chaitan, Caldera, Copiapo, Musanco, La Serena, Coquimbo, Tongor, Hualte, Valparaiso, Santiago, Rancagua, S. Fernando, Cerro, Coahuilco, Coquimbo, Talcahuano, Concepcion, Lebu, Angol, Temuco, Valdivia, Currao, Osorno, and Ancud.
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 - Key cities and locations marked include: Tarma, Arica, Pisco, Iquique, Pichilemu, Zocapilla, Cobque, Melipal, Antofagasta, Taltal, Chaitan, Caldera, Copiapo, Musanco, La Serena, Coquimbo, Tongor, Hualde, Valparaiso, Santiago, Rancagua, S. Fernando, Cerro, Coahuilco, Coquimbo, Talcahuano, Concepcion, Lebu, Angol, Temuco, Valdivia, Currao, Osorno, and Ancud.
 - Geographical features like the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Magellan are also indicated.
- Middle Map: CLIMATOLOGICAL ZONES AND PRODUCTION**
 - This map illustrates the climatic zones and primary products of different regions in Chile.
 - Key features include:
 - PERU** to the north and **BOLIVIA** to the northeast.
 - PACIFIC OCEAN** to the west.
 - CLIMATOLOGICAL ZONES:** DESERT, SEMI-DESERT, TEMPERATE, COLD, and COLD TEMPERATE.
 - PRODUCTION:** WHEAT, VINEYARD, GRAPES, SUGAR, SHEEP, FOREST, and WINE.
 - Other labels:** COPTON, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, MAGNESIUM, and SALT.
 - ATLANTIC OCEAN** to the south.
- Right Map: MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**
 - This map shows the network of roads and railways connecting major cities and ports.
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The image contains three maps of Chile, each illustrating a different aspect of the country's geography and infrastructure.

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